

# NORWICH BULLETIN and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION  
WEEK ENDING JULY 15th, 1922  
11,695

RESPONDING TO DUTY.

When President Harding receives replies from virtually all of the 23 governors to whom he appealed in his effort to secure the much desired production of coal and to furnish protection to those who engage in the mining, and in nearly all cases the fullest cooperation is promised it is indicated that there is a widespread endorsement of the methods which have been followed by the president to secure an amicable adjustment of the mine trouble, but falling in that there is the belief that production should be resumed.

That steps in keeping with what have been asked have already been taken is indicated in the reply of the governor of Colorado to the effect that there is a greater production of coal in that state at the present time than in usual at this season, while the governor of Michigan is not only going to do all possible for the protection of miners, but he is an advocate of the idea of the state taking control of the mines that there may be separate negotiations between the operators and miners, which he believes would quickly settle the trouble in that state.

When the reply is to the effect that ample provisions will be made to protect those who want to work, or that such protection is already being furnished, it is apparent that the states have been asked to adjust their own affairs under the circumstances and that they are determined with the backing of the government to see that the threatened coal shortage is avoided or prevented from being as bad as it might otherwise be.

There was no good reason why such a stand should not have been taken by the governors before, except that they were hoping for an adjustment. When, however, there is bloodshed or threatened trouble the duty of the state is clear, and when it becomes apparent that the state is unable to handle the situation federal assistance is ready for a call. The situation in Colorado shows what can be accomplished when the proper attention is given to the public welfare.

SHOW NEED OF LEGISLATION.

There hasn't been anything that has given such more stimulation to a pending legislative measure than the rank displays of lawlessness have done for the Dyer anti-lynching bill now before congress.

Other matters may stand in the way of the enactment of such a law as this country but it only gives such demonstrations as these seen in Illinois and Texas and other states to accentuate the failure to protect individuals in their rights, or to provide proper protection to property.

The legislation was proposed for the purpose of dealing with the distressing situation in the south where law is disregarded in certain instances more often than it is respected, and even though the injustices are recognized no action is taken by the states to apprehend or punish the murderers. The need of providing the protection to individuals which is assured under the Constitution is thus regarded as a duty which the government should assume, inasmuch as states have shown their unwillingness to provide it.

Whatever has been shown to be needed by the conditions prevalent in southern states, new and powerful support has been given to a federal anti-lynching bill by the deliberate and savage murders which have been committed in southern states, where men have been killed for no other purpose than that they were willing to work. There has been an awakening in regard to this matter which cannot fail to impress. It has been shown that conditions of that kind are tolerated by weakened state authorities for political effect, and because they place the fear of replacement higher than the duty which they have sworn to perform.

Such intolerable practices deserve to be corrected by the people within those states, who should be quick to call their servants to account, but at such a time it is to be realized that there is a needed reinforcement to be had through the provision for federal action under such conditions.

FUTURE HELP IN RUSSIA.

Just what is going to be done in regard to further contributions to the relief of the people in the famine districts of Russia has not been definitely determined. It has not been shown that it is the disposition of the soviet government to take over the burden in spite of the promise of large crops from the seed that was furnished in part at least from the American funds.

If the reports are true that the soviet government is putting forth the claim that the aid given to the starving and sick Russians was only a loan arranged by the soviet government it can be appreciated what state of mind is being created among those people. Likewise it is evident how much easier it will be, under such false claims, to take from the people such grain as the government may call for, regardless of the amount needed for sustenance. Such an effort, if correctly reported, means that the bolsheviks are engaged or planning to engage in the heavy taxation of the people through seizures that the necessary funds to keep bolshevism going may be obtained from the sale of the exported food stuffs. This in fact of existing needs and those to be anticipated right at home cannot fail to get

consideration when it comes to the matter of pouring more millions into the support of the Russians.  
One grand and good work has been done there. No one will ever be able to tell how many lives were saved by the assistance furnished by this country. It is a service which we are glad to have been able to render, but under the conditions as represented there appears to be a deliberate misrepresentation and a deplorable lack of appreciation. There must be given due weight when it comes to the question as to what is going to be done for humanity which is threatened by the ravages of disease and the lack of food. Hopes that the soviet government will improve may be entertained, but there is not much in the past on which to base any such idea.

ROAD BUILDING.

Taking advantage of opportunities can apply to road building as well as to other things, as is shown by the new underway in the state of Pennsylvania, where a railroad roadbed which had been abandoned is now being utilized for the construction of a modern highway. There is the advantage of securing good grades and the benefit of the built roadbed. On this is being placed for part of the distance a reinforced concrete surface 12 feet wide and for the remainder sheet asphalt on a concrete base is being constructed. It is a new road that promises to work quite as advantageously to the highway users of that state as the James river railroad bridge did to the trade in southeastern Connecticut when it was given to the state and converted into a highway structure.

Road building costs are mounting as roads are improved, there being a constant demand for extending state highway systems and instead of putting out money for temporary benefits to put down roadbed that will last and overcome much of the heavy repair expense and which will outlast the period required to pay for them.

In this connection it is interesting to note what a large sum is being contributed to the state for the purpose of maintaining highways each year by those who fail to respect the Connecticut motor vehicle laws. For the last fiscal year ending with June there was received by the motor vehicle department over \$92,000 from fines paid for violations of the motor vehicle law which money goes to the highway department for maintenance work. It may seem a small sum in view of the half million appropriated by the state for repair work but when it is realized that it will take care of the maintenance cost for about 185 miles of state road for the period of a year it is evident that it is stopping a big gap. This is or course only one of the sources of revenue for road work, but like others it is a case where those who call for the improved roads and certain of the class who are responsible to a certain degree for the maintenance requirements are meeting requirements.

FIGHTING THE MOSQUITO.

It makes little difference what it is there is to be war there must be organization. This seems to be fully realized at last by those who are conscious of the danger and undependability of the mosquito pest and the consequent organization of societies for the purpose of stamping out the pest is one result.

There have been enough interested in such an object for a long time, since they have experienced the unpleasant company of such visitors, but too often it is that there is one community that is enthusiastic for eradication only to have an adjoining one, where the breeding places are the thickest, taking no real interest in the movement.

Thus many communities have good reason for rejoicing over the organization of an anti-mosquito association in Massachusetts through which it is hoped to bring about the cooperation of all communities and the devotion of efforts to a common end for the general comfort.

Recognizing the fact that in union there is strength great and good results should be accomplished. It will not obtain permanent solution in one year or two, but through devoted attention to such a desirable and the greater the number actively involved in the many ways possible through such an organization the communities of that state should already be anticipating the freedom which has been secured in other states where determined mosquito wars have been inaugurated.

Concluded still has the opportunity to do much more than it has already done in this direction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Whether it is so or not, Germany has reason to feel that all things come to those who plead and wait.

Cuba thinks that forty million will do but while it is about it might just as well feel like sixty.

The man on the corner says: Give and take is a good game till it comes to the matter of advice.

The back to the farm movement doesn't develop faster because of the realization that it means back to work.

Those who are not satisfied unless they are watching the thermometer are having a chance now to keep busy and interested.

Maine is interested in mining coal but it doesn't provide fuel enough for the state the chances are it will have potatoes enough to burn.

The list of drownings is growing so fast that there are reasons for believing that those who cannot swim should keep away from the water.

Those miners who would rather deal directly with the operators than arbitrate are unwilling to let the facts govern, and thus far have refused to either agree with the operators or to arbitrate.

It is to be expected now that those who had planned on creating trouble and possibly causing bloodshed will look upon state and federal protection of those who are willing to work as an interference with their personal liberty.

When Secretary Hoover declares we have been feeding 8,000,000 people in Russia it can be appreciated that the bolsheviks would like to have this continued indefinitely, and then pretend to those abroad that it was service they paid for.

Just how much efficient service is appreciated is indicated by the insistence of Hartford's mayor that the head of the liquor squad who has been doing most commendable work must be replaced. Possibly this is one way of paying election expenses.

## RAMONA THE EXPERT

"What do you think?" cried Caroline excitedly, crumpling the letter in her hand. "Ramona writes that she is coming to visit me on her way to Colorado! Won't that be fine?"

"That is as good as a promise," said Caroline. "You little friend Ramona is easy to gase upon. I will admit, but my piece at the matter is such a multitude anxious to do the thing. What I yearn for in my modest home is peace and quiet and there is about as much of those commodities around when Ramona is among us as there is for an air. When she visited you previously I was a hunted and a harried man and—"

"You always make things out perfectly by dreadful because I do enjoy hearing the words spin out," Caroline explained unthinkingly. "Why, Ramona is so popular that it is worth your life to get her to notice you—and to have her positively offer to come and see you is unheard of! You should feel flattered." "I don't," insisted the father of the family. "I can imagine how a visit from Ramona might be made tolerable if she were a well constantly or blacked two front teeth or hung out a small flag, but not when she comes grooving and being worn in my eyes and front steps by the up-and-down feet of a multitude of suitors, delivery from all boys from the florists, candy sellers and bookstores in town to say nothing of a long line of special delivery and telegraph messengers."

"When I come home to dinner I do not like being obliged to stand on one foot and then the other waiting for the crowd to thin out so I can get in the door. I hate to come in with my face and nose and have thirteen young fellows and shilly and allicked up, springing in every direction respectfully and disapprovingly, taking in at one glance that I buy my meat at the Western market and am an old duffer anyhow. When I meet the rising generation I like to present a calm, easily concealing appearance, a well-proportioned and efficient, which will make them think that they are a man who will bear watching. There he must have years, by jove, he is great to look at, and not falling in what clever way he may cut 'em out. It doesn't do to give 'em the upper hand at all. How can I expect them to listen to my words of wisdom later if once they have seen

me as merely a grimy business man who isn't so much? Couldn't Ramona make a few dollars in the basement or something?"

"I guess I have just about as many callers as Ramona," Caroline offered. "You don't suffer so much from them and you're just making it up about her. You don't like her because she is in the middle of that story you tell so much about the trout-fishing job?"

"I never notice whether people read or not when I tell that story," insisted the father of the family indignantly. "It is a fine story and I enjoy relating it for its own sake, and I always was one to stick by old friends. When you've got a good story hang on to it, is my argument."

"I'd know that trout if it came up baked at a dinner party," Caroline stated with youthful brutality. "You have made it so clear that I can almost count its scales. If Ramona comes again you're going to be nice to her? Or are you going to act bored and patient in that awful way you have?"

"If I can break through the crush and reach the dinner table tonight," promised her parent, "if I can find an unoccupied chair in my own house, an empty newspaper in the family, if I can get the night before and which I carefully marked where I could find it again; if any, just one, say, of my imported cigars are spared I may consider a treat."

"But if Ramona practices any new eyerow on me, as she did before, I draw the line very clearly," declared the father of the family. "I have worked out a new scheme or dazement she used me to practice on before springing it where it really counted, and when a lovely young creature like Ramona shows me with steady eyes, her liquid and beaded orbs I never know where to look or what to say or do. It is disturbing to be flustered in the very heart of the family. I don't know how long she is going to stay, anyhow."

"Oh, pishies!" Caroline cried, reading further in the letter. "Ramona says she'll jump to her feet and get her hat and coat and come to see me down town for lunch, and I thought—"

"Well, maybe I can spare time to come to lunch with you," offered the father of the family. "I'd kind of like to see Ramona again myself. I want to know whether she has any new tricks with her eyes?"—Exchange.

## Famous Literary Mysteries

Where Was Goldsmith's Deserted Village? It has always been a question, as to whether Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," which he wrote in 1766, was set in "Sweet Auburn," the village of the poet's birth, or whether it was an actual village that he was describing. The poem is a little village in a rural setting, but it is generally believed that the village he describes was that of a little settlement which lies on the Yorkshire coast, near a picture of a village in the East of England. The description of the former village was not caused, however, by the reason assigned by Goldsmith, but by the words of the sea, which washed away the church and the whole village, with the exception of one farmhouse, which stands on the very edge of the cliff.

All early copies of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" are shown a vignette engraved upon the title page of a deserted village presenting a place on the seacoast with the ruined church of the edge of a cliff. The picture is a very striking resemblance to those of Auburn, now called Holderness.

Moore, in his life of Goldsmith, is of the opinion that the place was Lissay, a little village in a rural setting, far from the coast. But he says: "To attempt to identify any village described by Goldsmith with a picture of a village would be as hazardous a venture as to identify Windsor Forest from Pope's poem, if he had not provided us with a clue on the title page."

"The Deserted Village" were presumably suggested by Goldsmith's recollection of Lissay, and possibly some complaint made about the depredations of a local landlord, in a letter which he wrote to a friend, suggesting the humble tragedy of the poem. But it might be possible for a hundred villages in England to substantiate his claims to be the original of the poem, but it is not possible to identify the village of the poem.

A good many English villages could not doubt produce that nightingale, which that Lissay might be easily distinguished for competing for the coveted position. Regarding Lissay, an eminent writer says: "Goldsmith had seen the Irish village, it actually existed, and Goldsmith lived in his father's rectory, assuredly it never would have entered anyone's head that Goldsmith had it in his mind when he described it the lovely village of the poem."

No doubt, however, Goldsmith had no idea of reproducing village life in Ireland in the eighteenth century when he wrote "The Deserted Village." Though it may be untrue to Lissay in many of its details, the poem is still true to nature in its spirit, its sentiment and, above all, its characterization.

Goldsmith lived in this place for several years. In fact, more than half his lifetime was spent in Ireland, and yet it seems to have been thought remarkable by a good many people that he should produce so many of the otherworldly Irish and so little emphasis placed on this fact by his biographers. It was during these years in Ireland that his character was formed—that he acquired those traits which gave him such a nature as he inherited, caused him to be the most unfortunate as well as the best loved of men.

The perfect picture of the schoolmaster in "The Deserted Village" is said to have been inspired by the poet's recollections of Thomas Byrne, but equally certain it is that the school was an English village school and not the cabin where Thomas Byrne "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won."

"The Deserted Village" is undoubtedly the best of Goldsmith's poems. This poem was written in the year 1766, but it was not until the May of the following year that it was printed. It is perhaps the most compact poem ever written and conveys to the reader a sense of the need for every word that it contains. There is no superfluous line.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

One of the season's "best-sellers" in London is "The Tower of Grain," the author of which is a young miner in the north of England. His name is Har-

## Today's Birthdays

Most Rev. Clarendon L. Worrell, Anglican archbishop of Nova Scotia, born at Smith's Falls, Ont., 69 years ago today.

Alberto Santos-Dumont, a famous pioneer of aviation, born in San Paulo, Brazil, 48 years ago today.

Rev. Thomas P. Davies, Episcopal bishop of the Western United States, born in Philadelphia, 56 years ago today.

Walter F. Lineberger, representative in congress from the Ninth California district, born in Harlan county, Tenn., 39 years ago today.

Michael J. Gibbons, well-known middleweight pugilist, born in St. Paul 34 years ago today.

## NEW BOOKS

Through The Shadows. By Cyril Allington. Cloth, 228 pages. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$1.75.

The fantastic title of the book refers to the mysterious spirit which forms the climax of the story, but it is a tale of the rollicking fun of this tale of a house-party given by Sir Richard Atherton at his English country estate.

The laughs begin when four of the English guests find themselves compelled by various emergencies to assume disguises which lead them into many difficulties.

The story is full of surprising and ludicrous situations, hairbreadth escapes from premature and awkward exposure, and a laughable complication that results from all the masquerading. In the concluding chapters all the guests throw off their disguises, the puzzles are explained, everyone but the trusting Mrs. Branson and George Old Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, puts the proved area of Mexican oil fields at about 10,000 square miles, with resources of about 25,000,000 barrels and the potential output of unproved territory at 1,250,000,000 barrels, a total estimate of 2,500,000,000 barrels, or a supply adequate for fifty-five years at the 1920 rate of export.

Where Night is Bright—The safety first council seems to have been somewhat previous in taking it upon itself to urge the public to walk on the left but it may be a very good thing that foot passengers should keep to the left, but a rule is a rule, and the existing rule is kept to the right, and we should like to know by what authority the safety first council urges the public to break it, thus producing two opposite and contradictory rules likely to make confusion worse confounded.

Cost of Discovering America.—A patient investigator who has been digging among the archives of Genoa, has hit upon some information which enables him to state just how much the discovery of America cost the Spanish crown. Columbus, as a Spanish admiral, had a yearly salary which would be equivalent to \$840 today. The voyage lasted about seven and a half months, and the item of the discoverer's salary would be a little over \$400. That of his

captains accounted for \$480, and the men received about \$4,350 for the voyage. The fitting out of the three ships was done at an expenditure of roughly \$5,600. America was, therefore, discovered at a cost of approximately \$10,700 which can hardly be considered excessive.

Dickens Haunt For Sale.—Dickens lovers the world over know of The Leather Bottle. It is the "clean and comical" village of Cobham, to which Mr. Pickwick, accompanied by the faithful Wood-grass and Winkle, followed Mr. Tompkins on receipt of the plaintive letter which announced that he had been "deserted" by a lovely and fascinating creature. The Leather Bottle is now for sale, together with the prints and Dickens relics of all kinds which have for so long made it a place of pilgrimage. This work has been in its present ownership for 25 years.—London Chronicle.

## Stories That Recall Others

He Had Help  
Sister was interested in the work of raising an endowment fund for the college, and she was to do her part by selling soap. So she got her brother and another boy to take the soap to the houses of some friends.

Little Johnnie with the boxes under each arm marched up to one door and knocked.

"Why are you selling the soap?" inquired the lady of the house.

"To raise \$3,000,000 for the college fund," was the reply.

"Three million dollars! And are you trying to raise it all by yourself?"

"No," came the quick response, "there's another little boy helping me."

Fierco  
He was the pick of the school. In fact everyone from the teachers down took delight in picking on him. One afternoon he stayed to make up some work. Laboriously he worked between interruptions, which were many, for as each boy passed, he bestowed a friendly slap on the shoulder or made some remark.

He stood it for a while. The climax came when some one in passing tweaked his ear. "Say," he said suddenly, "there's only two tough guys in this town and I'm both of them." He turned to find himself face to face with his teacher.

## Food Suggestions for Friday and Saturday

Sirloin, Porterhouse, Round  
STEAKS, lb. . . 27c  
Cut From Corn-Fed Steer  
Beef

BONELESS RIB  
Roast Beef, lb. 29c  
PRIME RIB  
Roast Beef, lb. 25c

BEST CHUCK  
Roast Beef, lb. 18c  
Lean Beef, lb 12 1/2c  
FOR POTTING

ARMOUR'S SUGAR  
CURED SMOKED  
Shoulders, lb. 19c

FRESHLY GROUND  
Hamburg, lb. 15c  
LEGS SPRING  
LAMB, lb. . . . 40c

Roast Pork, lb. 28c  
Philadelphia Cream  
CHEESE, 2 for 25c

FRESH CAUGHT  
Swordfish, b. . . 29c  
FRESH  
Steak Cod, lb. 18c

FRESH CAUGHT  
Flatfish, lb. . . 10c  
PINK ALASKA  
Salmon, can. . 12c

BEST BREAD  
FLOUR . . . \$1.00  
1-8 BBL. SACK

HOT BAKED  
BEANS, lb. . . 10c  
OLD DUTCH COFFEE  
CAKES, each. 15c

DELICIOUS  
FRESH BLUEBERRY  
CAKES, each. 20c

FRESH CHURNED  
CREAMERY  
BUTTER, lb. . . 39c  
1 POUND PRINTS

FRESH SELECTED  
EGGS, dozen. 29c  
MEADOWBROOK  
CREAMERY  
BUTTER, lb. . . 39c

TASTY, WHOLE  
CHEESE, lb. . . 27c  
PURE GRAPE  
Juice, pt. bot. . 28c

BLUE TIP  
Matches, 5 bxs. 29c  
FINE RED STAR, NEW  
POTATOES. . 39c  
15 LBS. PECK

FANCY, SWEET 2 for  
Cantaloupe. . 25c  
NEW TEXAS  
Onions, 4 lbs. . 25c

LARGE SUNKIST  
Lemons, 4 for. 10c

"Red Cross Among the French People," and Hungerford's "With the Doughboys in France."

Petroleum. Where and How to Find It. By Anthony Blum. Cloth, illustrated, 367 pages. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$2.

This book is written for those who desire enlightenment on the elements essential to the production of petroleum and to success in the oil business. The author for over a third of a century has been in active service in California, Texas, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, Montana and other states, as well as in the Dominion of Canada, as a geologist, petroleum and metal mining engineer and engaged in the location, development and operation of mines and the production of metal, in working out oil-bearing geological structure, locating oil wells and equipping them, and in the production of petroleum.

He represents some of the practical aspects of oil business that have come within his personal experience and observation, with the view to clearing up some of the prevailing misconceptions of the seemingly perplexing business. He likewise impresses upon the mind of the reader who would invest money in oil in any form, whatsoever, of the pitfalls and hazards that beset the war even of the early in this fascinating industry.

The volume is in five parts dealing with "geological phase, constructive features, operative phase, commercial phase and fiscal features."

Mexican Petroleum. By W. J. Archer. Leather, illustrated, 300 pages with index and map. Published by The Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co., New York.

This book presents a great number of valuable facts regarding the oil industry not only in Mexico but in other parts of the world.

The book points out that there is little probability of oil being discovered in the present country. Representations that Mexico is the greatest producer of oil are declared to be erroneous, although encouraged by the unprecedented yield of individual wells. It is stated that a acre for acre, the Baku fields in Russia still lead in production.

Rumania is said to furnish another example of an extremely rich field. There is an area of about 100 acres, at Moreni, has in ten years given 9,000,000 barrels, or about 225,000 barrels an acre. Cerro Azul, which has been one of the most productive areas in Mexico, it is pointed out, would require a production of 2,200,000,000 barrels to make it as productive as Baku, Elbert, in the Russian fields.

George Old Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, puts the proved area of Mexican oil fields at about 10,000 square miles, with resources of about 25,000,000 barrels and the potential output of unproved territory at 1,250,000,000 barrels, a total estimate of 2,500,000,000 barrels, or a supply adequate for fifty-five years at the 1920 rate of export.

## GLANCED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Though 1923 seems rather a large number of claims to be admitted to British nationality in a year, as there were in 1921, more than half of them had earned the privilege by service in his majesty's forces. In place of origin they range from 413 Russian to one each from Jugoslavia, Latvia, Monaco and Syria.

Where Night is Bright—The safety first council seems to have been somewhat previous in taking it upon itself to urge the public to walk on the left but it may be a very good thing that foot passengers should keep to the left, but a rule is a rule, and the existing rule is kept to the right, and we should like to know by what authority the safety first council urges the public to break it, thus producing two opposite and contradictory rules likely to make confusion worse confounded.

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Today's Anniversaries

1838—Augustin Daly, celebrated dramatist and theatrical manager, born at Plymouth, N. C. Died in Paris, June 7, 1922.

1847—Burial of Kentuckians who fell in the Mexican war in the state cemetery at Frankfort.

1850—Thomas Corwin of Ohio became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Fillmore.

1855—The trial of Louis Riel leader of the rebellion in the Northwest, began at Regina.

1891—At Bryceville, Tenn., an organized band of 1,000 miners overawed the militia and compelled the withdrawal of the convict miners.

1893—A fight between strikers and non-union miners occurred at Weir City, Kas.

1897—Dedication of magnificent monument in Salt Lake City to the Mormon pioneers.

1920—The 20 to 25 per cent. wage advance awarded by the railroad labor board was accepted by the 2,000,000.

## SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

150 MEN'S SUITS, IN CONSERVATIVE STYLES, BLUE, BROWN AND GRAY—HARD AND SOFT FINISHED GOODS—  
SPECIAL \$10.00